

THEY DISAGREED.

The Conference of the Illinois Operators is Abortive of Results.

SOUTHERN MEN REFUSE TO ACT.

Which Provokes the Northern Operators to Anger, and

THE MEETING ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

It will now be Every Operator "for Himself and the Devil Take the Hindmost."—The Miners' Officials Say They Have Made all the Overtures They Intend to, and That the Men will Stay Out Now if it Closes Every Cook Stove in the Land.—The Troubles at Cripple Creek Have Gone Beyond the Question of Wages or Arbitration—All Quiet in the Coke Region.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 31.—The conference of the coal operators of Illinois, called to attempt a settlement of the strike, adjourned sine die this afternoon, having accomplished nothing. The operators say "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

The conference passed a resolution deploring the fact that the southern operators refused to meet with those from northern Illinois, and announcing that the latter were ready to fix a scale satisfactory and fair to all operators.

Charles Ridgely, president of the consolidated mines, flatly refused to enter the conference and sent word to that effect. The members criticized Mr. Ridgely severely, claiming that a settlement could be effected at this meeting if he would go in.

F. W. Tracy, of this city, deplored the failure of the conference. Said he: "We are not conquered by the miners, but are conquered by the operators and can do nothing unless every operator in Illinois agrees to do something with us."

Mr. Spillman, of Danville, then arose and said: "This meeting proves that the operators of Illinois intend to run their own business. We can't do a thing here, let us go home and trust to time to settle this strike," and making a motion to adjourn sine die, he retired. This motion was then unanimously adopted and the conference adjourned.

Several of the operators were seen after the conference adjourned, and the consensus of opinion is that it is now "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The southern Illinois operators say they will now go home and try to effect a settlement with their own men on the best terms they can secure. They are red hot against the northern operators and the consolidated operators in general, and against President Ridgely in particular, and said if it had not been for Ridgely the entire matter would have been settled to-day before dinner.

State President Crawford and national President McBride, of the miners federation, say the situation now reverts to its first inception, and can make no specific statement as to what will now be done. They said they would not like to be responsible for any future actions of the men. They were out to stay even though it stopped every engine in the United States and every cook stove in the land. They had offered a flag of truce and done all in their power toward effecting a settlement and had been repulsed. The whole matter was with the operators, and they were to blame for all future proceedings.

To-night President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, left for Columbus, Ohio. Before leaving he and Vice President Penna addressed a monster meeting of miners in front of the court house. Both speakers attributed the blame for the failure of to-day's conference to the refusal of the Consolidated Coal Company to enter it.

President McBride said that had Charles Ridgely, the president of the Consolidated Coal Company, gone in a basis for a settlement would have been arrived at and the strike ended. This was the third conference of operators, and both officers charged that the continuance of the strike after each was chargeable to the Consolidated people.

The Wabash shops employing 350 men shut down here to-day on account of lack of fuel. The shop forces at Decatur and Chicago numbering nearly 100 men have also been laid off for the same reason.

IGNORED THE PROCLAMATION.

Indiana Strikers May Get Themselves in Trouble By Their Action.

KNOXVILLE, IND., May 31.—E. D. Miller, secretary of the local assembly of United Mine Workers of America this morning received a dispatch from President McBride saying that the men must allow coal to pass. Miller says there will be no interference with trains or other property.

Advices from Shelbyville, Ind., say that the six hundred miners who are striking there and who will not allow Evansville and Terre Haute coal trains from Kentucky to pass are still guarding the coal side tracked there, and have thus far ignored the governor's proclamation, which they received sardonically. It is the opinion that the governor's proclamation will not have the desired result.

The governor's proclamation was read to the strikers this morning at Lyford by the sheriff, but the men would not talk. The sheriff thinks the strikers will not take heed of the governor's notice.

Corn as Fuel.

DEBUEQUE, IOWA.—The effects of the coal strike are seriously felt here among the manufacturing institutions and railroads. One factory burns corn, others are using wood and one or two have closed down. The Illinois Central railroad to husband its supply has taken off one train on each division. Dealers here have very little coal on hand.

Poles and Slaves Turned Back.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 31.—One hundred Poles and Slaves on their way to the coke regions, presumably to work at the Frick plants, were met at the

union station by local labor leaders and persuaded to turn back. They were taken in charge by their countrymen here and will not reach the coke region. The strike situation in this district has few changes to note to-day. Miners and operators are watching every point closely, fearful that some advantage may be scored, against them by their opponents. Neither side seems to want arbitration as they think they are capable of handling their own affairs.

Had to Run the Gauntlet.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 31.—One-third of the miners employed at the North Leavenworth shaft were prevented from going to work to-day by 500 strikers, who blocked the main road to this place and compelled every man to run the gauntlet. A similar programme is to be carried out to-morrow morning, and this evening Mayor Deworth is organizing and arming a company of 200 business men, who will be at this shaft this evening and to-morrow morning to prevent a recurrence of this morning's affair.

Situation in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 31.—State Coal mine Inspector Charles Evans has returned from a visit to the various coal mines of the state. He says that there are less than 1,000 miners now at work in the entire state, and only two railroad mines are operated. He does not see any indications of an early settlement. Mr. Evans said that usually 7,000 men worked during the summer months, and 9,000 during the winter. This leaves the number of strikers at somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000.

In Desperate Straits at Danville.

DANVILLE, ILL., May 31.—Matters are getting desperate with the striking miners in the Danville field. Many of the families are starving. Relief committees canvass the farmers for fifteen miles. Saint Elizabeth hospital, of this city, is out of coal and its patients are suffering for want of food and warmth. The miners refuse to allow the sisters coal. They propose to stop all trains carrying coal, and are stopping freight trains and examining the box cars to see if they contain coal.

A Futile Conference.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 31.—The committee appointed by the citizens mass meeting to confer with the operators and miners committee with a view to adjusting the strike, if possible, met the operators, but after a prolonged conference nothing was accomplished, the operators declining to recede from their original proposition for a 20 per cent reduction. The operators believe they have about won the fight, but the strikers are firm yet.

IN THE COKE REGION.

Situation Quiet—Strikers Receive Patrons' Proclamation With Graciously.

SCOTTDALE, PA., May 31.—The situation in the coke region is quiet and peaceable to-day. The strike leaders say the governor's proclamation was not intended to suppress meetings and marchings any more than it was to do away with the deputies and their Winchester. Meetings of strikers will continue as usual. Two car loads of negroes were imported last night for the Frick Standard plant, and to-day forty-two Austrians were run into the Moyer works of the Rainey company.

UNIONTOWNS, PA., May 31.—Sheriff Wilhelm and assistants are busy to-day posting Governor Pattison's proclamation throughout the mining sections of the county.

The strikers gathered around the officers and watched them at work tacking up the small squares of paper containing the threatening words of the governor, and after the officers gone of the more intelligent of the crowd reads the proclamation aloud. The conclusion of the reading is a signal for curses and groans in every instance. All denounce the action, and are fearful that the military may yet be called out.

Either as a result of the proclamation or bad weather, no marching or rioting has occurred this morning. The strikers remain in their camp at Kyle, but have made no demonstrations since yesterday morning. It is said many have left the camp since the governor's proclamation. All the plants report an increase in the number of ovens fired.

CRIPPLE CREEK TROUBLES.

Matter Has Gone Beyond Its Question of Wages or Arbitration.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 31.—The authorities to-day notified the mine owners who have properties at Cripple Creek that the trouble in that district has gone entirely beyond the question of wages or of arbitration of wages. It is now they state entirely one of putting down the lawlessness and insurrection existing in the district and they propose to make every effort to do this. For this purpose a special session of the grand jury has been called and the Cripple Creek cases will at once be taken up.

DENVER, COLO., May 31.—The sheriff sent 150 more deputies to Cripple Creek to-day. They were all armed with Winchester, carried blankets and were equipped for hard service. They will stop at Colorado Springs until the road into the camp has been repaired.

Chicago has offered 1,000 men at \$2 a day, but the proposition was declined by Sheriff Bowers, of Colorado Springs.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., May 31.—The war clouds that hover over Bull Hill and Battle Mountain look very threatening to-day. A rumor has reached the camp that the deputies are preparing to advance toward Bull Hill and the miners are preparing to give them a warm reception. There is no truth in the rumor that the miners have a lot of deputies prisoners. The strikers are making prisoners of men whom they consider dangerous to their safety, and it is stated that fifty persons are thus held in custody.

Simpson Goes to Berkeley Springs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Representative Jerry Simpson left Washington to-day for Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, accompanied by Representative Pence, of Colorado. Mr. Simpson is so weak that it was necessary to carry him aboard the car.

Another Oldest Mason Dead.

AMESBURY, MASS., May 31.—Captain Nathan Peters, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died this afternoon. He was born in Goshen, N. H., in 1803, and joined the Masonic fraternity in 1828.

SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Carlisle Appears Before the Committee. He Makes Some Admissions.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The committee investigating the sugar trust resumed its session to-day. Chairman Gray says the committee will continue to investigate, leaving the district attorney to deal with the witnesses who refused to answer. He says Secretary Carlisle had not been summoned before the committee, and that his appearance was voluntary.

The committee examined Senators Harris and Mills, and concluded the sitting for the day with the testimony of Secretary Carlisle. The secretary denied explicitly all the charges made in Mr. Edwards' letter, except one. This one was the assertion that while conferring with the committee he (Carlisle) on one occasion at the suggestion of the members of the committee, and using their figures, put a sugar schedule into shape, as he did other paragraphs in the bill. This the secretary said he had done.

He declared that he had not made such a visit as that he was represented as making to the committee to demand that the sugar interest be cared for in the tariff bill because of the Democratic party's obligation to the sugar trust.

The examination of senators Harris and Mills completed the inquiry among members of the finance committee and senators who assisted in the preparation of the bill.

Both senators denied any knowledge of the operations of the sugar trust in connection with legislation and also denied that Mr. Carlisle had demanded protection for sugar. Senator Mills was asked if it were true, as had been reported, that Mr. Carlisle had given Mr. Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, a letter of introduction to him. He said this was a fact, but that he had declined to receive the letter.

It is understood that the committee has come into possession of the name of the wire manufacturer who is represented to have overheard the conversation between senators and members of the sugar trust while occupying an adjoining room at the Arlington hotel, and that he will be subpoenaed to appear and make a statement.

Vice President Stevenson has signed the certification of Shriver and Edwards to the district attorney.

This is the formal order, made under the law of 1887, under which it is proposed to try to punish Edwards and Shriver for withholding names of persons giving them information.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster General Russell Hauled Over the Coals for Opposition to the Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—A. L. Randall, chairman of the International Typographical Union committee on government ownership of the telegraph, has written a letter to Postmaster General Russell accusing him of never having read the postal telegraph bill, on which he recently reported adversely to Chairman Wain, of the house commerce committee. Mr. Randall says Mr. Russell evidently took it for granted that the bill referred to him was the Wainmaker bill of the Fifty-first Congress. He then calls attention to government ownership of telegraphs in other countries and asks: "Are not the people of this country as capable of conducting a government owned telegraph as those of all the European nations?" This is followed up with this threat: "The international typographical union has inaugurated this movement. It will do its utmost to defeat any man found working or voting against this great reform, regardless of party affiliations." We have had several hearings, but at the present writing we are aware that we have been "side-tracked."

If we do not get back on the main track soon, we will know by whose authority we are being held. It may be a scheme to hold us on this siding until after the November election, but that will not work. If we are not soon put on the main line, so we can see who our friends are, we will at once commence the campaign in the districts of the members of the committee who are responsible for our delay and will use all honorable means to compass their defeat this fall, no matter the party to which they belong."

THE NEW COLUMBIA.

The Naval Board Considers Her the Finest Vessel Afloat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The official report of the new naval board which conducted the recent trial of the Columbia, was submitted to acting Secretary McAdoo to-day. Certain small defects, always to be looked for in a new ship, were found, but all of them, it is said, admit of easy correction, and on the whole the report makes it evident that the Columbia is one of the finest vessels afloat.

A minority report signed by Captain Cooper and Commander Bradford finds fault with the steam steerer as being too slow to meet the specifications, but Commodore Selfridge, president of the board, thinks it meets all reasonable requirements.

No mention is made in the report of any untoward incident on the trial trip, but acting Secretary McAdoo has been informed that on her way down the Delaware the Columbia struck some drift logs brought down by the high water, or else in the fog touched upon the bottom. As a result several of her plates were dented and the ship has gone into dock to permit of examination. Mr. McAdoo says Captain Sumner was free from blame as the vessel was in the hands of a civil pilot and that the damage was trifling, no leak resulting.

The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Representative Hatch, author and champion of the anti-option bill will leave to-day for the military academy at West point, where he is one of the board of visitors. He will be gone about a week. His prospective absence has started a report that the anti-option bill would not be pushed to an issue at this session. In this connection Representative Hatch said: "There is nothing in the reports that the friends of anti-option are growing faint hearted. This is first reported concerning Senator Washburn, but I saw him yesterday and he was never more enthusiastic than he is now for the bill. But he does not think it necessary to write a hundred letters and make a speech every day when the bill has not yet reached the senate. As for myself I am watching my opportunity to push the bill to passage. I expect to have the bill before the senate before they close the tariff debate," said he, "so that they can proceed with it any time the tariff is out of the way."

PUEBLO'S DISTRESS.

The City Suffers From the Most Destructive Flood in Its History.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

And Property Damaged to the Extent of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars—Four Square Miles of the City Under Water from Two to Ten Feet in Depth—Mountain Streams Aid in Swelling the Rushing Torrents of the Arkansas River—Only Two Lives Lost, Though There Were Many Narrow Escapes and Thrilling Experiences.

PUEBLO, COLO., May 31.—Pueblo was visited last night by the worst flood in its history. Several thousand people were rendered homeless and property was damaged to the amount of probably \$300,000, although it is impossible at this time to estimate the exact loss. Four breaks in the levee on the north side and two on the south side have flooded the region between Eighth street and the river on the west on a zig zag course, thence to Fourth and Main, Second and Santa Fe and everything south of and including First street. On the south side the flooded area extends from the West Fourth street bridge down through the Rio Grande yards to Union avenue. Practically everything west of Union avenue from the river to Street and all west of Victoria avenue, Stanton and Snyders addition, is under water.

While the Arkansas was thus on its mad career a great torrent was coming down the mountains which reached almost the stage of the flood of last August. The east approach to the East Eighth street bridge was largely carried away and the water main under the Fourth street bridge was destroyed. At 8:10 the discordant notes of the fire alarm whistle, in long blasts, warned a tremulous throng that the residents of the low lands had better get out, and they did so in a hurry, some managing to carry off a portion of the belongings. The first break in the levee was at the north side just west of the Main street bridge. The water rushed in torrents and flooded the entire block from the river to Richmond avenue between Union avenue and Main street. Meanwhile the dirt approach to the West Fourth street viaduct on the north side of the river had been slowly but surely melting away, and by 9:30 small streams were trickling down the Santa Fe tracks and making their way east along Fourth street.

By 11:30 the stream was running madly through First street, carrying dirt, wood and debris and making it almost impossible to wade in the water. The water commenced pouring in on the district between Sixth street and the river west of Main street, and in a very short time the water was three feet deep and all the people in the locality were forced to leave their homes or go up in the second story. Women and children were taken to the water works and other points on higher ground. About 2 o'clock the water began slowly to recede, and it is believed all danger is passed, but at the present rate it will be some time before the streets are passable.

Hundreds of people, men, women and children, are congregated in the city hall and the armory waiting until the waters go down and they can go to their homes, which will be untenable for some days. Mayor Strait issued a call for all men for whom it is possible to assemble at the city hall at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning to begin the work of repair. The disastrous flood was probably caused by the very extensive rains in the Arkansas valley above Pueblo, which have been prevalent for the last forty-eight hours. A man was drowned at the lower end of Santa Fe street this morning while attempting to cross the water at that point. It is feared that several others have perished. All houses on Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets were filled with water, varying from two feet to ten, according to the height of the foundations. Several houses made of adobe collapsed early to-day.

At the water works the flood came up and put out the fires under the boilers at midnight, and to add to the dismal uncertainty of the hour the street lights went out about 12:30, but came on again about 2 o'clock. Grave fears were entertained for the new levee on the south side of the river from above the Santa Fe railroad bridge to the West Fourth street viaduct. Slag had been put on it part way up, and its top was the danger line. All the land west of Victoria avenue was soon a sea of water. Down all the cross streets it crept, filling cellars and basements as far as Union avenue, and on the south to the union depot. The Missouri Pacific tracks and the street south were the avenues for the water in its further advance east, and soon the lots on both sides of May street and east were under water. At noon the flood waters were gradually retreating, but nearly four square miles of the city were still inundated and the use of steam pumps will be necessary to drain the foundations of the buildings in this district.

Two fatalities have come to light. The body of an unknown man was found to-day, two miles west of the city. About 10 o'clock Joseph Copp, a smelter laborer with his wife and four children attempted to wade through four feet of water near the union depot. He became bewildered and stepped off into a hole where there was ten feet of water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Other losses of life are believed to have occurred and several prominent citizens are missing. The loss involved on realty and personal property is believed to be several hundred thousand dollars, though it cannot yet be definitely determined. Many partition walls in the larger buildings have been carried away. Many narrow escapes and thrilling experiences have been had, and one family narrowly escaped drowning. The weather is now clear and all danger is believed to be passed. Repairs will at once be commenced on the breaks in the levees.

Eight Lives Lost.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 31.—The Fraser river is still rising and the indications are that the flood will be even more disastrous than the great flood of 1882. The river has already risen with-

in eight inches of the high water mark of that great inundation. Though much live stock has perished but eight human lives are known to have been lost. No further fatalities were reported yesterday. It is a week yesterday since the Canadian Pacific has had a train through to the coast.

ORDER OF SOLO.

The Receiver Fails to Have the Funds Turned Over to Him.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 31.—W. H. Gaskill, receiver for the Order of Solon, arrived here on Wednesday and left for Harrisburg to-day without having the funds turned over to him, or making any arrangement for the distribution of the money because he had not received the certified copy of his appointment. It is claimed by the Covert faction that he will have to go into court and ask for a mandamus to compel the Mercantile Trust Company to turn over the funds before he will receive them. That company is custodian of the funds, as the bondsmen for Treasurer Clark.

The newly elected Covert faction of officers have served notice on the Mercantile Trust Company, Treasurer M. G. Clark and Receiver Gaskill that they will be held responsible for the money. Treasurer Clark says he will hand over the money to Gaskill if the latter presents an order from the court. The receiver expects to get the funds within thirty days and be able to declare a dividend. The treasurer now has in cash \$40,000, and the mortgages aggregate \$185,000, which Mr. Gaskill will endeavor to convert into cash in order to expedite the final wind up of the affairs of the order.

The member will possibly receive 55 per cent of what they have paid in.

PROF. ALGER'S TESTIMONY.

Before the Committee Investigating Alleged Armor Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Prof. R. P. Alger, of the navy, was heard to-day by the congressional committee investigating armor plate frauds. Prof. Alger described the method of inspecting government armor plates. The Carnegie company, he said, usually knew the particular plate from which the specimens were to be taken. It would be possible for the company to protect these particular parts, yet it would be so risky as to be impracticable.

Professor Alger said it was possible that the company knew nothing of the deceptions practiced by employees. The workmen were paid by their output and they helped each other to cover up defects so as to make their output as large as possible. Professor Alger said the present average of armor was up to the standard. A plate with a blow hole eighteen inches long, if hit by a heavy shot, probably would be pierced. The force of government inspectors was not sufficient to watch every plate throughout its manufacture.

The man in charge of the test machine was furnished with a written slip bearing secret marks disclosing defects. He was thus advised how the test could be so manipulated as to pass the plate. He could lift a lever and thus show a fraudulent strength. The Carnegie company furnished the machine and it was a standard make.

Fry's "Wentlers" at Huntington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., May 31.—General Fry's army of commonwealthers, three hundred strong, were expected to reach this city to-night on their way up the Ohio, and a big lot of provisions awaited them here, which had been gathered by the labor unions. At 9 o'clock, however, they laid at Burlington, Ohio, four miles below. Hundreds of people had flocked to the banks of the river to see them.

Another Kanawha Mine Resumes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 31.—The Peabody coal miners at Shrewsbury will go to work, accepting the operators' offer of 40 cents the short 2,000 pounds run, run of the mine and 10 cents advance on yardage. This is the second large mine to go in two days. It is probable that operators will make acceptable concessions in all the Kanawha mines and they will be generally resumed in the region shortly.

Kentucky Republican League.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 31.—The Kentucky State League of Republican clubs are holding their annual convention in this city to-day. A great many prominent Republicans are present. Rev. George Airt, of this city, offered a prayer, and Ex-Chief Justice Holt delivered the address of welcome. Committees were appointed, after which the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The election of officers resulted in D. J. Crawford being chosen president. Delegates were elected to attend the National League convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Minneapolis platform.

Kelly's Army Splits.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 31.—The Commonwealth army of General Kelly, now in camp here, divided to-day and 500 of the men under Colonel George Speed, of California, will hereafter march or float by themselves. The cause is the alleged arbitrariness of Kelly, not the least incident in which is his persistence against the wishes of the men, in allowing two women to remain with the army. Speed will endeavor to enforce a division of the commissary by legal methods.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., May 31.—The boiler of Frank Haynes' saw mill near Adelphi, exploded this afternoon, instantly killing Engineer Joseph Shewter, Theodore Sawyer, Sherman Waite, breaking both legs of Willis Waite and badly injuring Sam Sullivan.

Count Bismarck to New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Count Bismarck, son of Prince Bismarck and family, are passengers on the Normannia which arrived to-night.

Small Fire this Morning.

About 1 o'clock this morning the Niagara hose reel was called by a still alarm to Menze & Howley's saloon, where an incipient fire was in progress. It was quickly put out, without very serious damage. The blaze originated accidentally.

NOW IT IS MR. OWENS.

And his Hot Kentucky Blood is at the Boiling Point

OVER A LETTER ATTACKING HIM.

And Which Compromises the Ladies of Frankfort—He Visits an Editor Who was About to Publish it, and Intimidates Him by Threats of Violence—The Chances are That Blood Will yet Flow in the Breckinridge District Before the Summer is Over.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 31.—A special to the Post from Lexington, Ky., says: A most sensational and exciting scene took place to-day in the editorial room of Charles C. Moore, editor of the Blue Grass Blade.

There were present W. C. Owens, candidate for Congress against Breckinridge; C. C. Moore, General W. H. Gentry and J. Walker Leake, a friend of Mr. Owens, and a correspondent of the Post. Owens said to Moore: "I have come to see you about the lying, scurrilous letter which I understand you have received from Jettie's Station, postmarked Georgetown, in which my character is attacked in a most shameful manner. You say you believe the letter to be a forgery, and yet you will print it this afternoon in the Blade."

"I have this to say, we have been both men of peace and I have tried to do right, but if you publish that letter we will be so no longer and you must stand the consequences."

"If published it will reflect seriously on ladies of Frankfort, and will besides be sent to my mother and sisters. That I cannot and will not stand. What I have to say to you is that I ask no favor of you, do not want you to defend me, and will not have the letter published and scattered broadcast, when I have already denounced everything in it, and any one who circulates it is a liar and a scoundrel."

Moore began to explain that he was doing this to defend Owens, but Owens shut him off, saying that he did not want to be defended by Moore.

Then Moore asked to be allowed to read the letter, which he did. The letter was dated Jettie, Kentucky, May 27. Moore had headed it "How Bill Owens is Everlastingly Ruined."

The letter makes grave charges against Owens of immorality and gambling, and is signed L. Crutcher.

The postmark of the letter is Georgetown, and the postmaster of that place has just come in to say that the postmark stamp was a forgery. Moore then backed down and said if Owens wished it he would not publish the letter.

To this Owens replied that he would say nothing, but the letter had better not be published. Moore then agreed not to print it.

The original copy of the letter will be placed in the hands of a detective and the author ferreted out. Moore kept the original, although Owens asked him for it and he thought he knew where it came from.

There is no doubt that Moore would have been killed if he had not backed down.

Adopted the Atwood Plan.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 31.—The Southern Inter-State Immigration Congress to-day adopted the Atwood plan of colonization by county organization. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta next year.

The second resolution favors a permanent exposition at Washington, a building to be erected by Congress to which exhibits of resources and products of every state may be sent.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived—S. E. Trave, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Arrived, steamer Oregon from Montreal.

GLASGOW, May 31.—Arrived, Cypria from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—Arrived, Germanic from New York.

LONDON, May 31.—Arrived, Manitoba from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 31.—Arrived, Columbia from New York.

BREMEN, May 31.—Arrived, Lahn from New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, Normannia from Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, partly cloudy, warmer; variable winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion in the early morning; warmer northwest winds, becoming variable. For Ohio, fair, preceded by showers in central portion in the early morning; warmer northwest winds, becoming variable.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	52	2 p. m.	63
9 a. m.	57	4 p. m.	64
12 m.	61	6 p. m.	64
10 p. m.	61	Weather—Changeable.	

Coupon, Part No. 3.

MASTERPIECES

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